

# OXFORD OBSERVER



Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1828.

No. 183.

**MISCELLANY.**

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1828.

**COBUS YERKS.**

LITTLE Cobus Yerks—his name was Jacob, but being a Dutchman, if not a double Dutchman, it was rendered in English Cobus—little Cobus, I say, lived on the banks of Sawmill River, where it winds close under the brow of the Raven Rock, an enormous precipice jutting out of the side of the famous Buttermilk-Hill, of which the reader has doubtless often heard. It was a rude romantic spot, distant from the high road, which however, could be seen winding up the hill about three miles off. His nearest neighbors were at the same distance, and he seldom saw company except at night, when the fox and the weasel sometimes beat up his quarters, and caused a horrible cackling among the poultry.

One Tuesday in the month of November 1793, Cobus had gone in his wagon to the little market town, on the river, from whence the boats plied weekly to New York, with the produce of the neighboring farmers. It was then a pestilential place for running races, pitching quoits, and wrestling for gin-slings; but I must do the credit to say, that it is now a very orderly town, sober and quiet, save Parson Matthias, who calls himself a Son of Thunder, is praying in secret, so as to be heard across the river. It so happened that of all the days in the year, this was the very day, a rumour had got into town, that I myself—the veritable writer of this true story—had been poisoned, by a dish-of-soucough tea, which was bought a great bargain of a country merchant. There was not a stroke of work done in the village that day. The shoemaker abandoned his awl—the tailor his goose—the bather his bowstring—and the forge of the blacksmith was cool from dawn till nightfall. Silent was the sonorous harmony of the big spinning wheel—silent the village song, and silent the tittle of Master Timothy Carty, who passed his livelong time in playing tuneful measures, and catching bugs and butterflies. I must say something of Tim before I go on with my tale.

Master Timothy was first seen in the village, one foggy morning after a drizzling, warm, showery night, when he was detected in a garret, at the extremity of the suburbs, and it was the general supposition that he had rained down in company with a store of little toads that were seen hopping about, as is usual after a shower. Around his garret were disposed a number of unframed pictures, painted on glass, as in the olden time, representing the Four Seasons, the old King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in their sharp-pointed cocked hats; the fat bald-pated Marquis of Grandby, the beautiful Constantine Phillips, divers others, not forgetting the renowned Kitty Fisher, who I honestly confess, was my favorite among them all. The whole village peered into the garret to gaze at these chef-d'oeuvres, and it is my confirmed opinion, which I shall carry to the grave, that neither the gallery of Florence, Dresden, nor the Louvre, was ever visited by so many real amateurs. Besides the pictures, there were a great many other curiosities, at least curiosities to the simple villagers, who were always sure of being welcomed by Master Tim, with jest and a tune.

Master Tim, as they came to call him

when they got to be a little acquainted,

was a rare fellow, such as seldom rains

down a sky where, much less on a coun-

try village. He was of "merry Eng-

land," as they call it—lucus a non lu-

cendo—at least so he said and I believe,

although he beli'd his nativity, by be-

ing the merriest rogue in the world,

even when the fog was at the thickest.

In truth, he was ever in a good humor,

unless it might be when a rare bug or

gorgeous butterfly, that he ha'd followed

ten miles round. He would go ten

or a dozen miles to paint a sleigh, and

always carried his materials on a board

upon the top of his head—it was before

the invention of high crowned hats.—

Destiny had decreed he should follow

his trade, and nature had provided him

a head on purpose. It was as flat as a

pancake. In the long winter evenings,

it was his pleasure to sit by the fire-side,

and tell enormous stories to groups of

horror-struck listeners. I never knew

a man that had been so often robbed on

Hounslow Heath, or had seen so many

ghosts in his day, as master Tim Carty.

Peace to his ashes—he is dead, and it

report is to be credited, is sometimes

seen on moon-light nights in the church-

yard, with his green gauze net, chasing

moths and beetles, as he was wont in

past times.

But it is high time to return to my

story; for I honestly confess I never

thought of honest Tim that I don't grow

eyes, that, as the country people said,

looked at least nine ways from Sunday.

His teeth were white enough, but no

two of them were fellows. But his head

would have turned the brains of a phren-

ologist, in exploring the mysteries of

its development: it was shaped some-

what like Stoney-Point—which every

body knows as the scene of a gallant

exploit of Pennsylvania Wayne—and

had quite as many abruptnesses and

quizzical protuberances to brag about.

At the upper extremity of his forehead,

as he assured us, he carried his money,

in the shape of a piece of silver, three

inches long and two wide, inserted there

in consequence of a fracture he got by

falling down a precipice in hot chase of

a d——d vagabond of a beetle," as

he was pleased to call him. Descending

towards terra firma, to wit, his feet,

we find his body gradually diminishing

to his legs, which were so thin, every

body wondered how they could carry

the great head. But like Captain Wat-

te, each had a foot at the end of it,

full as large as the Black Dwarf. It is

so long ago that I almost forgot his cos-

tume. At I recollect is, that he never

wore boots or pantaloons, but exhibited

his spindles in all weathers, in worsted

stockings, and his feet in shoes, gor-

geously caparisoned in a pair of square

silver buckles, the only pieces of fine-

ry he ever displayed.

In the merry months of spring and

summer, and early in autumn, master

Timothy was most of his time chasing

bugs and butterflies about the fields; to

the utter confusion of the people, who

wondered what he could want with such

trumpery. Being a genius and an idler

by profession, I used to accompany him

sert that the contents of the stone jug were at the bottom of the whole business. After that, every body believed it, and it is now forever incorporated with the marvellous legends of the renowned Butter-milk Hill.

J. K. PALDUNI.

#### TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Parris, Ruggles, Marks, Johnson, of Kentucky, Silsbee, Woodbury, and Berrien, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to reduce, in part, the duty on imported Salt, without amendment.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for the distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Robbins introduced a Bill to provide for the decision of controversies between the several States of the Union, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the memorials and petitions of individuals having suffered by French spoliations prior to the year 1800, were ordered to be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

The Senate then balloted for the several members of the Committee, when Messrs. Chambers, Webster, Berrien, Tazewell, Parris, Hayne, and Johnston of Lou were elected.

Mr. Woodbury presented the petition of the surviving officers of the Continental Army, praying for the half pay promised them.

Mr. W. moved that the petition be printed and referred to a select committee of five, which was agreed to, when the following members were appointed by ballot: Messrs. Woodbury, Harrison, Berrien, Van Buren, and Webster.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Parris, for the erection of suitable buildings for the Courts of the United States in the several States, was considered and agreed to, after having been amended, on motion of Mr. P., so as to embrace a provision for the preservation of the Records of the Courts.

Mr. Parris remarked, that the Courts of the United States were, in many of the States, unprovided with suitable buildings, and were necessitated to depend upon the courtesy of the State Courts for the use of their rooms. It was to remedy this evil, and to procure the requisite accommodation for them, that he proposed this resolution. The preservation of the records of the Courts was a matter of great importance, and no regulation for that purpose had hitherto been made.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

About sixty petitions and memorials were presented to-day; among them,

Mr. MILLER—Of Sugar Refiner, of Baltimore, for increase of drawback on the exportation of that article.

By Mr. WHITTLESEY—Of citizens of Ohio, for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Black river, on Lake Erie.

By Mr. SPRAGUE—Of Henry Melchers, who assisted at the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor, for a pension.

By the same—Of John Blake, a Revolutionary officer, who entered the service in April, 1775; who was in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, East Chester, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga, Stillwater, Stoney Point, besides a score of skirmishes.

The following is an extract from the petition:

"When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of refugees, which surrounded their commander, Colonel DeLance, that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him, dead or alive. General Washington, then at Ramapo, in the State of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, 'Friend Blake, I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is to take a detachment of men, and make Colonel DeLance, &c. his guard, prisoners. I have heard he has offered a bounty for you; therefore I give you this opportunity to relate.' Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his quarters; but before I arrived I took two of his men, who gave me the countersign, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinels with alarming the guard. I found the door bolted, and went to the window, where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom inquired 'What was Trump?' I immediately answered, 'Black Jack of the fifth Regiment!' at the same time ordering the window broken. The guard of 30 men and 8 officers were made prisoners, but the Colonel was absent and escaped.

"I have at last attained to my 74th year, without receiving the compensation due for my services, and have lately had the misfortune of having one of my fingers broken; yet I am under the necessity, even disabled as I am, of laboring to support life. But soon will the vital spark expire, and free my country from my pressing importunities. Shall Congress be reprieved with partiality? Why, then, do some, who served only nine months, receive their pensions as any years, whilst others, because they have, persevering industry, obtained a scanty pittance, are remanded from their country's service? I sincerely hope that, while she is so highly rewarded meritorious foreigners, who served the service at the eleventh hour, she will be unmindful of the freedom of America, who bore the heat and burden of the day. My countrymen, I reckon upon your justice and generosity."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.  
The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Barnard, on the 14th instant, was taken up:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of his Government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the River Saint Lawrence."

And the said resolve was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Garney, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from Washington, in the District of Columbia, to Buffalo, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of remunerating Captain Philip Slaughter, for his services in the Continental Army, during the War of the Revolution; and for which he has not received the compensation allowed to others under like circumstances.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the construction of the National Road from Washington City to New Orleans, and that the several reports heretofore communicated to this House, on that subject, by the Secretary of War, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending the time for which copy rights may be hereafter secured to authors beyond the period now allowed by law; and also of affording further protection to authors against the publications of abridgments, or summaries of works, after the copy rights thereof have been secured.

On motion of Mr. Varnum, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of the sand bar at the mouth of Merrimack River, in Massachusetts, and for the improvement of the harbor of Newburyport; and that all the papers and charts on file in the Clerk's Office of this House, and the memorials and documents now offered, relating to that subject, be referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a site and erecting thereon a Custom House and Ware House in the port of Portland, in the State of Maine.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Ripley, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Parsonfield, in the County of York, to Fryburg, in the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

About twenty petitions were presented this day; among them,

By Mr. O'Brien—Of citizens of Castine, in Maine, for the improvement of the harbor of Newburyport, in Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of correcting the construction of the pension act, so as to require that its provisions be extended to persons who served in the war of the Revolution nine months or longer, on the Continental Establishment, though the service was performed under different enlistments.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee for the appointment of Representatives under the fifth census:

Messrs. Storrs, Little, Anderson, of Me.

Cromwickfield, Bartlett, Pearce, Swift,

Ingraham, Thompson, of N. J. Johns-

Buchanan, Roane, Holmes, Drayton,

Thompson, of Georgia, Daniel, Mitchell,

of Ten. Wright, of Ohio, Livingston,

Blake, Hale, Duncan, McKee, Bates, of

Missouri.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of

Claims, made an unfavorable report on

the case of William and John Pierce;

which was laid on the table.

#### FOREIGN.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.  
Extract of a letter to the Editor, from Mr. Miller, dated Poros, Sept. 13.

"I am happy to have it in my power to inform you, that I have distributed the cargoes of the Chancellor, the Six Brothers, and the Levant, to thousands of old men, women and children, who were reduced to the utmost distress by famine; many of them not having tasted bread for several months, until relieved by the bounty of our liberal countrymen. Since my arrival in Greece there has been no perverseness of any part of the cargoes from the objects specified in the instructions of the committee, excepting about three hundred barrels of the Chancellor's cargo, which were mostly given to a starved, disorderly soldiery, at Napoli di Romania, in order to secure the remainder of the donation deposited there to the poor women and

children. All has gone on quietly since the government and military chiefs have understood the manner in which the donations were intended to be given. The Greek bishops have ordered prayers to be put up publicly in the churches for the blessing of Almighty God to rest upon those, who, at the distance of five thousand miles, have not forgotten their fellow beings in the hour of their greatest need. Greece, thanks to that Almighty Being who governs the destinies of nations, has escaped the sword of the Turks at a moment, when all hope was nearly lost, and when a few short months more would have passed only to have seen the crescent waving on all the fortresses from Corinth to Navarino. What the result will be of the present hostile appearances of the combined Powers against the Porte, time must disclose.

This much is certain, that the Sultan

will go to all lengths possible, without

actually waging war with three of the

most formidable Powers in Europe, be-

fore he will consent to a treaty, so humili-

ing to his pride, as the one in question.

I make no pretensions to skill, or

of possessing a deep knowledge of the

politics of Europe, but if a storm is not

gathered, which will require years

to settle, I shall be as much disappoint-

ed, as I should be not to see a storm

follow a fine, clear winter's day in the

Green Mountains. Lord Cochrane fig-

one with the Greek fleet against some for-

ress, it is supposed, in Candia; while

the combined fleets of England and

France are cruising off the Morea and

among the islands of the Archipelago.

Lucien Bonaparte died on board the

Hellas a few days since, from a wound

received through his body by a pistol

going off by accident. Dr. Howe attend-

ed him, and from him I learnt, that he

met death, like one worthy of the name

which he bore.

To describe the present state of

Greece with any degree of accuracy

would require volumes. It can however

be conceived of, when one considers

that she has had a war of extermination

for nearly seven years, and has existed

during that space of time without any

thing like stable government, or laws.

The approaching winter must sweep off

by famine thousands of her starving in-

habitants, unless the inhabitants of Eu-

rope should follow the philanthropic ex-

ample, set them by the inhabitants of

the United States, and send them suffi-

cient to prolong their existence until

spring. I hope, my dear sir, to be able

to give you a good account of the dis-

tribution of the cargo of the Statesman,

in concert with the other two gentlemen

engaged with me in its distribution.

I am highly sensible of the honor done

me by your committee in associating me

with your agent in this important affair,

and of the favor shown me by the grant

from your funds of two hundred and fifty

dollars.\* This is what I did not ex-

pect, but as I cannot doubt the motives

with which it has been given, I shall

thankfully accept it, and endeavor to

apply it to as good a use as possible.

I have sent to Boston by Capt. Bray,

two Greek children. One a boy by the

name of Epaminondas. His father was

killed by the Turks when he was an in-

fant. His mother dying two years since,

left him destitute of a home, and until

I took him under my protection, he has

been a beggar from the death of his last

parent. He was naked when I found him,

and in a state of absolute starvation.

The little girl is from the ancient Pho-

cis. She is ten years of age, and has a

father and mother both living, but so

extremely poor, that little Sappho must

have perished from hunger before the

coming spring, had it not been for the

American donations. I have sent them

to the care of my honorable and worthy

friend, Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. If I

a native of the Sea has been appointed to the U. States Navy, orders to report him to the public station near J., has received a commission, and regularly graduated in Medicine.

In Bridge, at Bruns-  
sle, for carriages, &c.  
an earthquake was  
on the morning of

in his interest-  
East, describes the  
on robbers in Shir-  
extreme. In one in-  
vessel was filled  
ch being ignited by  
ain, blew to atoms a  
n previously fasten-  
mure them alive is  
ment; of this many  
duced, and confirm-  
evidence." "From  
," says Dr. Fryer,  
ways and on the high  
requent monuments of  
in terror of those who  
like offence, they hav-  
doublet; whereas  
ically, when any one  
a stone doublet on; for  
ed up, all but their  
stone tomb, which are  
of kindness, but to ex-  
injury of the weather,  
ds of prey, who wreak  
as little remorse as  
his fellow subjects."

his Geographical Me-  
body of the culprit is  
under by being bound  
es, afterwards separa-  
member having once  
built into a wall, all  
nd thus left to perish."

CASTINE, Dec. 10.  
Wednesday last, a  
son of Mr. David  
own, was so badly in-  
its death on the fol-  
Mrs. Sawyer, the  
engaged in washing  
ok from off the fire a  
water, which she set  
and went a few feet  
purpose of getting some  
but just taken them  
ard the child, whom  
some distance from the  
and upon turning round  
she had fallen backwards  
from which she extri-  
as possible, and imme-  
medical assistance, but  
cial effects.

encamped in the neighbor-  
ahassae, Florida, a few  
the purpose of selling  
, &c. three white men  
ive them away; they  
an and were about to  
hen he defended himself  
fired a charge of buck-  
ock, which immediately  
Two of the murderers  
arrested.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 11.  
—On Friday, a wild  
probably from his fast-  
Hampshire, was dis-  
out two miles from the  
ured by two men who  
skiff, fishing. The an-  
on the other side of the  
to sea from the Salis-  
re reason to think he  
pressed, as we believe,  
by hunters, that it is in  
ation only, that the ad-  
the water. It was a lucky  
ermen, ten dollars being  
m.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.  
—A duel took place of-  
last, between Mr. Dan-  
Buckner, of Natches. Of  
the former was mortally  
expired in three hours

—A couple of large  
ound by some persons in  
) while digging a grave  
burying-ground in that  
place where they were  
ere the remains of two  
, apparently in a sitting  
a kettle containing the  
between them. The  
copper, overlaid with its  
modelled, with short hair  
the small instead of the  
the bow.

Doyston, Bucks county,  
to have made a remark-  
which was com-  
ty-seven thousand, six hun-  
six pieces.

Number of the U. S.  
ioners—Maine 1210, New  
50, Mass. 1004, R. Island  
0, Vermont 1189, N. York  
456, Pennsylvania  
28, Maryland 419, Va.  
Caro. 336, S. Caro. 133,  
Kentucky 637, Tennessee  
Louisiana 35, Indiana 207,  
Missouri 65, Illinois 46,  
Michigan 28, Columbia 90,  
enry 44—Total 16324.

## THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1828.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State assembled yesterday. It is impossible for us to perceive any necessity for its being a long and protracted one. A large proportion of the business (as has always been the case) will no doubt be of a local and private nature. The question relating to our North-Eastern Boundary, is one, in which the interests of this State are deeply involved, and it is not improbable, that some time will be consumed by the Legislature, in discussing and considering subjects growing out of it. As for ourselves we are not apprehensive that the government of this State, or the United States, will meanly yield to a foreign power any portion of the disputed territory, which, of right, belongs to Maine. The business is in good and faithful hands, and we have strong hopes that the dispute will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Upon a subject so highly interesting we shall not fail to inform our readers of any progress, that may be made in relation to an adjustment.

The old standing subject of Legislation in this State, to wit, the establishment of a permanent Seal of Government, will probably assume a new shape; it is said that those who have heretofore proposed that question with so much vehemence upon the consideration of former Legislatures, have taken great courage from the success of last winter, and that nothing short of appropriations sufficient to erect suitable public buildings for the accommodation of every department of the government, will satisfy their wants and expectations.

Without expressing any opinion, as to what ought to be done, we take the liberty to say we hope the Legislature will enter upon this subject (if it must be called up at all) calmly, candidly, and deliberately, and with anxious desires to do, in the first instance that which will meet the approbation of the people, and promote the best interests of the State, and save themselves the mortification of being under the necessity of undoing at the same session, that which shall have cost the State many thousand dollars to accomplish. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish our readers with a pretty general account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and hope to satisfy our patrons in this particular, that we are not unmindful or negligent of our duty.

We have understood that there was considerable speculation and excitement with regard to the choice of presiding officers, and it is believed that there was a pretty close run, particularly in the House of Representatives; but when our paper went to press, we had not learnt who were the successful competitors in either branch of the Legislature.

PRIDENTIAL.  
The Presidential question is assuming a more interesting aspect in this State, in as much as the "genuine" have thrown off the mask, and openly avowed their determination to support General Jackson at all events, in preference to Mr. Adams. Instead of that cunning caution which guarded the columns of their newspapers prior to the annual elections, we now find all hands laboring at the oar with activity and zeal, proportioned to the unpopularity of the cause which they have espoused.

They began by abusing Mr. Adams, representing him to be a man who is not justly distinguished for talents, whether natural or acquired, who has neither moral or political integrity to recommend him, a secret enemy to Republicanism, at heart an Aristocrat and Federalist, a man capable of entering into all sorts of corruption, and bargaining, by means of which his own interest and that of his family and friends can possibly be promoted. Now such language to us has seemed insulting to the good sense of the elector of this State, because it is not supported by evidence. But it has been repeated over and over in so many different ways that there seems to be a determination to force the doctrine down against proof and against the prevailing sentiments of the people.

In an electioneering struggle, there are many methods resorted to, in order to gain proselytes. Hitherto the principal drift of the opposition, has been to extol General Jackson and underrate and misrepresent the talents and qualifications of Mr. Adams. They now begin to raise a hue and cry that there is no possibility that Mr. Adams should be elected by the people. There is great art in this manoeuvre, for it is calculated that there are many in every State, who never would be a minority, if they could foresee how an election would terminate.

The object therefore, in impressing this idle declaration so frequently and so positively upon the minds of their readers, is to secure the votes of those, who have not independence, firmness, and information enough to form opinions for themselves.

Hence we see copied from Southern papers, that the *yeas* and *nays* have been taken upon the subject, at Company trainings, Regimental masters, and the like. We have no fears that such stuff will have the desired effect upon the independent and intelligent electors of Maine. They have been too long and too well acquainted with the services which Mr. Adams has rendered his Country in the vari-

ous offices he has held from his youth, to be duped in this way. When a contest is for men and not for measures, it cannot long be a question with candid and intelligent freemen, whether Mr. Adams ought to be preferred to General Jackson.

We are again under obligations to Hon. Mr. RIPLEY, for the Treasurer's annual report of the state of the finances, and also for a map of the Country embracing the several routes examined for a National road from Washington City to Buffalo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
We have received several numbers of treatises on *Peace*, *War*, &c for which we shall find room to commence them in our next paper.

An old subscriber, and friend to the Observer is informed that his communication has come to hand, we can keep a secret, and will do, so far as he is concerned. We shall take the time allowed us for consideration, and at the same time give our thanks to our friend for the hints contained in the communication sent us.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.  
NEW VOYAGES.

The brig Attakapas, from Philad. via Pensacola, (says the Attakapas Gazette of Nov. 17) has been lying in the Teche, near Franklin, for several weeks past, and will soon sail for the North, with a cargo of sugar. Another vessel has just entered our waters, from Philadelphia, (probably sch. Reaper, Myers,) sent by Mr. W. Jackson, part owner of the Attakapas. Much of the produce of this country, was sent off by sea last year, to the northern ports; and we presume the same will be done this season.

CHRISTMAS CARGO.—The steam-boat Richmond arrived at New-York 24 ult. from Poughkeepsie, with a cargo of about 400 tons, consisting of 500 dead hogs, 600 live sheep, 60 live oxen, 1 horse, 3000 geese, turkeys, rabbits, quails, partridges, ducks, chickens, &c. 200 bushels of mutton, a quantity of beef, 2500 bushels oats, 500 bushels rye, 500 do. corn, 500 do. barley, 200 bbls. flour, 100 bungs corn meal, 400 bushels walnuts, 40 bundles hay, 8000 horn tips, 5000 lbs. castings, 120 tubs butter, and sundry other articles of produce, with eighty passengers.

NEWSPAPERS.—The School Committee of Amherst, Ms. have voted to introduce the Amherst Inquirer into the different schools in that town, to be used by the higher classes in their reading lessons.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 25.  
On Friday evening an immense light appeared in the north-east. A great flame was visible, fire-balls were dancing in the air, and repeated shouts and peals of musketry, again gave note of rejoicing. It appears that the good people of Whitneyley, following the example of this city, and not to be outdone in patriotic effusions, contributed the materials and formed a Turk, in effigy—carried him to the top of East-Rock, an elevation of two or three hundred feet, where they made a large bonfire, and burnt him at the stake. [Shame!]

We forgot to mention that an elegant transparency was exhibited at the South College, representing a Turk's head, with the inscription, "The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free"—and the College Band played several appropriate airs during the exhibition.

"The wages of sin is death."—Mr. Edward M'Gregor, of Fredonia, Chautauque county, a man between 40 and 50 years of age, who lived in a house alone, was found a few mornings since lying insensible in his fire-place, one side, one shoulder and a part of his back being burnt to a crisp. He came to his senses shortly after being taken up, and said he got up in the night, made a fire, took a dram and sat down in chair, from which he fell into the fire, and was unable to get out. He died in about 24 hours after he was found. He had for some time been subject to habits of intemperance. —Monroe Rep.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—We have observed that Oranges and Lemons are produced in Florida and some portions of Louisiana, in great perfection and abundance. If not now, certainly soon, Florida alone might be made to supply the United States wholly with these delicious fruits, now imported principally from Sicily. We have heard it estimated that during the last year, about fifty thousand boxes of lemons and oranges were brought from the Mediterranean, at a cost of about \$100,000, and the remittances were probably made chiefly in cash. It would certainly be an object to give this money to our southern farmers in Florida or elsewhere, if by an imposition of an additional duty on these articles, it could be done. The duty is now small, something like twenty-three cents per box, which box costs originally two dollars. Oranges and lemons are articles of luxury, and if they were to pay a duty of 1 dollar per box it would add to the revenue, and lead to the cultivation of their growth in the United States.—N. Ad.

THE BOWER OF TASTE.—We are happy to learn that a weekly miscellany with this title, is soon to be commenced in Boston, under the editorship of Mrs. K. A. Ware, whose charming poetry,

under the signature of "Augusta," and occasional prose with the initials K. A. W., have been so universally admired, and gained for her an enviable reputation. The paper will be published in an octavo form, each number containing sixteen pages and stitched in a neatly printed cover. The contents are to be of that light and agreeable cast, which it is presumed will be acceptable to our reading community generally; embracing historical and biographical sketches, original tales, essays and poetry. Notice will also be taken of the progress of Fashion, the state of the Drama, and the current literature of the times.

This is the first weekly publication ever offered to the patronage of the ladies of New-England, by one of their own sex; and as the project is one of such novelty and charm, and undertaken too, by one so well qualified to give it intrinsic value, we hope it may receive their universal smiles and approbation. Half a dozen miscellaneous papers, in Philadelphia, devoted to the ladies, have a patronage of from three to seven thousand each; and it will be not much to the credit of the "Literary Emporium," if its fair daughters have not sufficient taste and pride liberally to support one. The first number is to appear on Saturday, Jan. 5th.—Amer. Trav.

MARRIED,  
In Andover, by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE,  
Mr. CALEB F. POOR to Miss MARY F.  
MERRILL.

Accompanying the above notice, we received a large slice of the *Wedding Cake*, and in return we sincerely wish the new married pair, all the sweets of life, and a less share of its troubles than is generally experienced.

DIED,  
In this town, on the 28th ult. Mrs. ROZELLA,  
aged 21 years, wife of Mr. Israel Pike, and  
daughter of Mr. Adin Cleaveland, of Hebron,  
formerly of Medfield, Mass.—Her complaint  
was the consumption. She was perfectly re-  
solved to her affliction, and with patience and  
resignation met the King of Terrors. Often  
would she say with the Poet,

"How long, dear Saviour! O how long,  
Shall this bright hour delay?  
Fly steeper round, ye wheels of time,  
And bring the welcome day."

Being asked in her last moments, if she feared death, she looked up with a smile and said, "O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory?" She was a tender and loving wife, and has left a husband, with a large circle of other relations and friends, to mourn her departure. But they have the consolation to believe that their loss is her gain, for she flew "fearless through death's iron gates nor felt the terror as she past."

The Printers in Boston are requested to insert this death in their respective papers.

In Rumford, Miss Polly Capen, aged about 36 years. She was a person subject to fits. Her mother left her alone in the room for a few minutes, and on her return she found her laying in the fire—she was most dreadfully burnt, and survived only a few days.

In Northborough, Mr. Jonah Brigham, aged 80.—Capt. Amos Rice, aged 85. Capt. R. was married to his surviving consort in 1766, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Martyn, the first minister of Northborough, who baptised their first child; they had accordingly lived together in the marriage state more than 61 years. He had been a member of the church more than 57 years,—was on the Committee of Correspondence in the even memorable year 1775,—belonged to the company of minute men that marched down to Cambridge on the 19th of April, and was an active and zealous patriot through the whole of the revolutionary war, having performed military service in several campaigns, and employed his influence at home to promote the interests of his country.

In Andover, Laura Poor, child of Rev. Thomas T. Stone.

Obituary list of Norway for 1827.

There have been in this town, during the year that has just passed, sixteen deaths, eight adults and eight under the age of twenty-one years—although there has been no prevailing disorder, and the year may be said to have been very healthy, still the number of deaths is greater than for several years past—the population of the town is probably, at this time, about fifteen hundred.

DRAWING OF THE  
SULLIVAN BRIDGE  
LOTTERY,  
SIXTH CLASS

The following Numbers were Drawn.

Ticket No. 3957 \$1,000

4159 1,000

1397 1,000

2184 1,000

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 9 3 2, are each prizes of \$200

All Tickets whose last figures are 0 7 4, or 6 0, are each prizes of \$100

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 4 0 8, 0 8 3, 6 1 8, or 3 5 2, each \$25

All Tickets whose last figures are 7 2, each \$15

All Tickets whose last figures are 1 4, 6 6, or 2 7, each \$7

All Tickets whose last figures are 2 9 5, \$4

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 9 3 2, are each prizes of \$200

All Tickets whose last figures are 0 7 4, or 6 0, are each prizes of \$100

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All Tickets whose last figures are 2 9 5, \$4</p

## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO ANGELA.

Where nature is, is beauty; she has beauty  
for her dower—  
In ocean, forest, tuneful bird, and in the  
voiceless flower;  
But all her charms united by sweet woman  
are alone,  
And all the charms of womankind, dear lady  
are thine own.  
  
There's music in the lightest steps, there's  
music in thy voice,  
And in thine eyes of light a ray, that bids  
the soul rejoice;  
Before thy smiles, so highly pure, all grosser  
thoughts must flee,  
As shadows shun the earliest burst of daylight  
on the sea.  
  
There's beauty on thy marble brow, there's  
beauty on thy cheek,  
There's beauty in the ringlets cur'd, that  
love's own language speak;  
Thy lips of rose voluptuously imparted beau-  
tiful dwell,  
And thy bosom heaves like Summer wave on  
ocean's calmest swell.  
  
Yet, 'tis not that angelic form, and seraph's  
eye of blue,  
That most endear thee to a heart, warm like  
thine own and true;  
It is that nameless charm of mind which all  
save thou canst see,  
That binds us in rosy chains of love my van-  
quished soul to thee. B.

### A CREATURE OF LIGHT.

*Light* was the maid, in *light* array'd,  
For *light* to her was given;  
From *light* she flew, and *lightly* too  
She'll *light* again in *heav'n*.  
  
No Northern *light* was ever so bright,  
No *light* could e'er be brighter;  
Her *light* drawn sigh pass'd *lightly* by,  
As *light* as air and *lighter*.  
  
The lights divine, that *lightly* shine  
In yonder *high* land's skies,  
Can ne'er excel the *lights* that fell  
Like lightning from her eyes.  
  
She *lightly* mov'd, by all belov'd,  
A *light* and fairy elf;  
*Light* was her frame, and *light* her name,  
For she was *light* itself.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO THANKSGIVING.  
Did you ever go up to Thanksgiving?  
I swaggers! what oceans of cake!  
Confounded fine lots o' good living  
What a dand sight o' lasses it takes,  
By Golly! what despot great chickens!  
As big as old roosters, I van!  
And turkeys as fat as the dickens,  
I never saw bigger, I swan!  
And then there's the gravy and *tatur*,  
Gaul Darn it! how meaty and fat!  
And puddings! it does beat all nature!  
I couldn't get one in my hat.  
My stars! what a thundering great pie!  
Made right out of pumpkins, I guess!  
I wonder if the crust made o' rye!  
I muggers! I'll eat a whole mess.  
By thunder! only just look o' here  
And see what a big gob o' plums!  
And cake full o' lasses, oh dear!  
'Od rot it! how it sticks to my gums!  
And then there's the fiddling and dancing,  
And *guts*! all as *cute* as a whistle!  
The fellows are kicking, and prancing,  
Their legs are as limber as gristle.  
By mighty! if there's an't our Sal,  
Jumps up and down like a grasshopper!  
Gosh zoinks! what's got into the gall!  
I don't 'spose the Devil can stop her.  
By the powers o' mud! how they blow it!  
What dand' curs capers! I swow!  
Oh I wish I knew how to go it,  
Pd kick up a bobby, I vow.

### Abstracts of Public Documents.

#### TREASURY REPORT FOR 1827.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present year has been received.

As to the public debt, it is stated that on the first of January, 1825, it amounted to \$8,850,588.71. On the first of January next it will stand at about \$7,92,877,413. In these three years, a sum amounting to \$1,09,910.97 has been applied to the extinguishment of the national debt.

The following is an abstract of the statement given in the report of the revenue and expenditure of 1826 and 27.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1826, amounted to \$20,213,054.30; and the actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1826, amounted to \$25,260,431.21. Making with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1826, of \$5,201,430.43; an aggregate of \$30,162,084.64.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1827, are estimated to have amounted to \$17,423,810.07.

And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, (including the other moiety of the sum explained above) are estimated at \$5,117,430.00. Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1827, \$22,600,237.07.

And with the balance of the Treasury on the 31st of Dec. 1826, of \$6,350,588.12, an aggregate of \$23,964,376.25.

The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year 1827 are estimated to have amounted to \$17,895,390.96.

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at \$4,300,000.06. Making the total expenditure of the year 1827, \$22,605,390.97.

And leaving the Treasury on the first of January, 1828, an estimated balance of \$6,260,585.29.

The conclusion of the report, contains the estimates for the next year, as follows:

"The gross amount of duties which accrued on imports and tonnage from the 1st of January to the 30th of Sept. last, is estimated at \$21,226,000. The gross amount that will accrue for the last quarter of the year, is estimated at \$5,774,000, making an aggregate of 27,000,000 for the entire year.

"The debentures for drawbacks issued during the three first quarters of the year, amounted to \$3,381,942.79, and the amount outstanding on the 30th of Sept. was \$2,516,966.45; of which \$1,245,057.17 are chargeable upon the revenue of 1828.

"The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of Sept. last, was \$4,138,812.64, which is more by 128,929.66 than was in suit on the same day of the year preceding.

"In estimating the probable amount of duties that will be received as compared with the gross amount secured on the importations of the year, necessary deductions are to be made, not only for drawbacks, but for the expenses of collection, and various losses that may happen. Making what is judged to be a full allowance on all these accounts, for the present occasion, the receipts from the customs in 1828, are estimated at \$20,372,700.00.

Those from the sales of the public lands are estimated at 1,400,000.00 From the bank dividends, 420,000.00 And from all other sources, 107,300.00

Making an aggregate of \$22,300,000.00

The expenditure for 1828 is estimated as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic	\$1,328,385.14
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Military services, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military Pensions, arming the militia, & arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1827,	4,334,091.05
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Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	3,786,840.25
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Public Debt,	10,000,000.00
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Making a total of	\$19,947,125.44
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And leaving an excess of

receipts for the year over its expenditure, of

\$2,352,874.56
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The estimate revenue from all sources for 1828 has been made \$850,000 lower than that for 1827. This has been done to guard, as far as possible, against unfavorable contingencies. Nevertheless, the present estimate is formed on a larger amount of duties secured by bond on merchandise imported, than the estimate for 1827. Hence there is reason, from all present appearances, to believe, that although the estimate for 1828 is less than that for 1827, the receipts will prove greater."

### NAVY REPORT.

Mr. Southward, in his Navy Report, mentions that the vessels in commission have been employed in the manner stated last year, and that the officers have performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to the Department. There has been as little sickness as usual in the different squadrons. That in the Mediterranean will not be diminished; and will consist of the following vessels—the Delaware, Java, Lexington, Warren, and Porpoise, under the command of Capt. Crane. Captain Ridgely continues in command in the West Indies, and no piracies have occurred there. The force will not be diminished on the coast of Brazil, as the same exposures exist; and Capt. Biddle will continue in command. Many of our seamen there, and in other parts of South America, have been assisted to return home, after being cast out of a foreign service. In the Pacific a small force, equal to what was employed last year, is still considered necessary. Our commerce in that ocean is rapidly increasing. Five millions in American property, and 2000 of our seamen were in the port of Honolulu, in the last year. The Secretary wishes the number of vessels under commission may be increased, in order that four may be constantly kept in that part of the world, and reliefs of two vessels sent out alternately by Capes Horn and Good Hope. Arrangements made with the governments of some of the Sandwich and Society Islands, by Capt. Jones, it is hoped, will be advantageous to our merchants for the future, partly by preventing the desertion of seamen, and restoring those who have deserted.

The postoffices have increased to seven thousand.

In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in revenue, transportation of the mail, and post offices, more than one third. The means of the Department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposition of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars.—This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, if deemed within the constitutional powers of Congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts the sum of

medical class. It is recommended by Congress to make the appropriation, this session, for a year and a quarter for the convenience of the service; and to make several other new arrangements of secondary importance.

The ports of Brunswick and Savannah have been surveyed, and reported.

Contracts have been made for timber for 6 ships of the line, 5 frigates and 5 sloops of war, authorized by the 2d section of the act for the "gradual improvement of the Navy." Reservations of public land have been made in Louisiana and Alabama, and near the Pensacola Navy yard, and the last has been planted with live oak for ship building. The coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been examined, and but little of that timber found there; and the west coast of Florida is to be examined. The Department are convinced, that it will be necessary to plant live oak to secure a supply for our navy.

The dry dock at Charleston has been commenced, and that at Gosport will be speedily begun. Contracts have been made for both. The marine rail-way for Pensacola has not yet been determined upon. The examination of all the navy yards and plans for their improvement, will be completed next spring. The report recommends again the creation of a rank higher than Captains, the establishing of a naval academy, increasing the corps of marines now only amounting to 750, and regulating the code relating to it. A naval Hospital is building at Norfolk, an Asylum at Philadelphia, and sites have been purchased at Boston and New York, to be all paid for out of the fund raised by the appropriations made from the pay of officers, seamen and marines.

### REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

*Post Office Department, Nov. 17th, 1827.*

Sir.—The receipts of this Department for the year ending 1st July last, amounted to

\$1,473,551.00
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During the same period the expenditures were

1,372,239.00
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\$100,312.00

Leaving one hundred thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, in surplus of receipts.

The receipts of the last year exceeded those of the four preceding years, the sums stated, viz.: 1826, \$85,134.18; 1825, \$221,439.68; 1824, 908,352.06; 1823, \$359,205.88.

If to the above sums there be added the amount of the reduction of expenditure, upon established routes, without lessening the public accommodation, and due allowance be made for increased services, at a rate of compensation below what had usually been paid, the condition of the Department will be found to have been improved, within four years ending 1st July last, more than a million of dollars; and the last year, in comparison with the year preceding 1st July, 1823, near half a million.

Within the last year an augmented transportation of the mail has been authorized, of four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen miles annually in stages, and on horseback or in sulki, five hundred thousand and thirty-two miles.

Under the contracts recently made, great additional facilities have been given by accelerating the mail on leading routes, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines which connect important districts of country. There are few towns or villages in the Union, which are not accommodated with mail stages.

The postoffices have increased to seven thousand.

In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in revenue, transportation of the mail, and post offices, more than one third. The means of the Department

are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposition of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars.—This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, if deemed within the constitutional powers of Congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts the sum of

\$270,321.87
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To this sum may be added the surplus of last year,

100,312.00
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\$370,633.87

The repairs lately authorized to be made on the mail roads from Columbus as well as to Mesurado on the African coast. There are now buildings at the latter place sufficient for the accommodation of 150 recaptured slaves—probably as much as would be wanted at any one time. Colonists may now be sent to Africa for \$25 each; and they will be able to support themselves after a few months. The slave trade is abolished at that place, and has been greatly checked along the coast.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant.

JOHN MCLEAN.

The President of the United States.

OPODELODOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELODOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore.

Dec. 15.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, 15.

To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Pennycrook, now Rumford—

GREETING:

WHEREAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit. To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a Meeting of said proprietors according to law, to be held at the Office of Peter C. Virgin, Esq. in said Rumford, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings thereon.

Dated at Rumford aforesaid the 19th day

of December, A. D. 1827.

Signed,

PETER C VIRGIN, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify the proprietors of the undivided land in said Rumford, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes

within mentioned. FRANCIS KEYES

Dated at Rumford Dec. 19th A. D. 1827.

The Editor of the *Gazette of Maine* is requested to insert the above Advertisement and forward his bill to this office for payment.

(Signed)

JOSEPH KIMBALL.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Bauman.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness, an indescribable faintness, heart burn, and great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them.—A few months since I made trial of J. W. E. Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley.) The relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased, and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

&lt;p